Michigan. No doubt it occurs elsewhere, but has been overlooked by collectors.

(6) Neonympha sosybius, Fabricius, Plate XXV, Fig. 5, *$>*

side (The Carolinian Satyr).

Butterfly. — The upper surface is immaculate dark mouse-gray* On the under side the wings are paler, with three transverse undulatory lines, one defining the basal, the other the median area, and one just within the margin. Between the last two are rows of ocelli. The spots in these rows are obscure, except the first on the primaries and the second and last two on the secondaries, which are black, ringed about with yellow and pupiled with blue.

The female is like the male, but a trifle larger.

Early Stages. — These have been described by Edwards, French, and Scudder, and do not differ strikingly from those of other species.

The species ranges from the latitude of New Jersey southward, throughout the southern half of the Mississippi Valley to Mexico and Central America.

(7) Neonympha rubricata, Edwards, Plate XXV, Fig. 3, *$* (The Red Satyr).

*Butterfly** — Easily distinguished by its- much redder color from all its congeners, among which it has its closest ally in M *eurytus.* It has an eye-spot near the apex of the fore wing, and one near the anal angle of the hind wing. The basal area of the primaries beneath is bright reddish; the secondaries on this tide are gray, crossed by two transverse lines as in the preceding species, and a double submarginal line. On the fore wings the double submarginal line is repeated, and in addition there is another line which runs upward from just before the inner angle to the costa, at about one third of its length from the apex. The eye-spots of the upper side reappear below, and in addition there is another near the outer angle of the secondaries, and a few sil-

very well-defined ocelli between the two on the secondaries.

Early Stages.— Unknown.

The Red Satyr is found in Texas, Arizona, Mexico, and Central America.